

References:

- Cordero, P. J. 1990a. Breeding success and behaviour of a pair House Sparrow and Tree Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*, *Passer montanus*) in the wild. *J. Orn.* 131: 165–167.
- Cordero, P. J. 1990b. Phenotypes of juvenile offspring of a mixed pair of a male House Sparrow and a female Tree Sparrow (*Passer* spp). *Ornis Fenn.* 67: 52–56.
- Meise, W. 1951. Hamples Mischzucht von Haus- und Feldsperling *Passer d. domesticus* (L.) \times *Passer m. montanus* (L.). *Bonn. Zool. Beitr.* 2: 85–98.
- Nichols, J. B. 1919. Wild hybrid between House Sparrow and Tree Sparrow. *Brit. Birds* 13:136.
- Nyholm, P. F. 1966. En förmodad hybrid mellan gråsparv (*Passer domesticus*) och pilfink (*Passer montanus*). *Vår Fågelv.* 25: 274–275.
- Richardson, R. A. 1957. Hybrid Tree \times House Sparrow in Norfolk. *Brit. Birds* 50: 80–81.
- Rooke, K. B. 1957. Hybrid Tree \times House Sparrow in Dorset. *Brit. Birds* 50: 79–80.
- Ruprecht, A. L. 1967. A hybrid House Sparrow \times Tree Sparrow. *Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl.* 87: 78–81.
- Selander, R. K. & Johnston, R. F. 1967. Evolution in the House Sparrow. I. Intrapopulation variation in North America. *Condor* 69: 217–258.
- Silver, A. 1911. Hybrid fringillidae. *Avicult. Mag.* 11: 349–356.
- Svensson, L. 1984. *Identification guide to European Passerines*, 3rd edn. Stockholm.
- Tricot, J. 1968. Hybride de Moineau domestique (*Passer domesticus*) \times Moineau friquet (*Passer montanus*). *Aves* 4: 28.

Address: Pedro J. Cordero, Cátedra de Vertebrados, Departamento de Biología Animal, Facultad de Biología, Universidad de Barcelona, Avda. Diagonal, 645, 08071 Barcelona, Spain.

© British Ornithologists' Club 1991

Body weights of some Ecuadorean birds

by J. R. King

Received 29 August 1990

Thomas (1990) has recently outlined the value of avian body weight data in supplementing the wealth of information held in specimen collections. The present paper details 735 weights for 88 species derived from live trappings of birds caught for ringing at two sites in southern Ecuador:

(1) Rio Mazan Valley, Azuay Province (2°52'S, 79°7'W). Trapping was undertaken in high-altitude (3050–3350 m) primary and secondary forest, and adjacent early successional grassland, in July–September, 1986 and 1987. Details of the site and procedures are given in King (1989).

(2) Bosque Domono, Macas, Morona-Santiago Province (2°7'S, 78°8'W). Bosque Domono (1100 m a.s.l.) lies some 20 km due north of the town of Macas, in the extreme south-east corner of Sangay National Park, on the eastern slope of the Andean Cordillera. The area consists entirely of regenerated subtropical forest. Mist-netting took place on nine dates, 24–27 July and 21–25 August 1987.

Weights were taken using 50 g and 300 g Pesola balances, and are given to the nearest 0.1 g for birds under 30 g, otherwise to the nearest 1 g. Trapping periods covered dawn to dusk more or less evenly; thus, any

effects of time of day on individual body weight should be accounted for in the ranges given.

For those species for which weights are given by sex, the determination of sex was generally based upon published plumage characteristics. However, as many species were, or had recently been, breeding (King, unpubl. data), some males could be identified as such if they possessed a marked cloacal protrusion (Svensson 1984, Pyle *et al.* 1987). Further, a number of the species involved appear to show significant sexual size dimorphism in linear measurements (King, unpubl. data), and discriminatory analyses (e.g. Griffiths 1968) can be used to assist sex determination in some of these species; details will be published elsewhere.

Individual weights are listed, except where samples exceed 6, for which the number and the mean ± 1 standard deviation are given, with the range in parentheses. Species marked with an asterisk are from Bosque Domono, all the remainder are from Mazan. Nomenclature follows Meyer de Schauensee (1970).

Caprimulgus longirostris: ♂ 39; ♀ 38

*Phaethornis guy**: ♂ 8.1

*Phaethornis superciliosus**: unsexed 6.9, 6.9, 7.1, 7.2

*Eutoxeres aquila**: unsexed 10.2, 10.4

Campylopterus falcatus: ♀ 6.4

Colibri coruscans: unsexed 7.4

*Klais guimeti**: ♀ 2.9

*Thalurania furcata**: unsexed 4.2

*Phlogophilus hemileucurus**: unsexed 3.1, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7

Lafresnaya lafresnayi: 18 ♂♂ 5.43 \pm 0.39 (5.0–6.7); 22 ♀♀ 5.24 \pm 0.50 (4.5–6.6)

Pterophanes cyanopterus: ♂♂ 9.6, 10.0, 10.6; ♀ 9.1

Coeligena iris: 24 unsexed 6.84 \pm 0.33 (6.4–7.6); 19 ♂♂ 7.12 \pm 0.26 (6.7–7.7); 10 ♀♀ 6.71 \pm 0.57 (6.0–8.0)

Ensifera ensifera: ♂ 11.2; ♀♀ 11.3, 11.6

Helianthus viola: 8 unsexed 5.98 \pm 0.48 (5.2–6.6)

Eriocnemis vestitus: unsexed 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4.7; ♂♂ 4.4, 4.7, 4.8; ♀♀ 4.4, 4.6

Eriocnemis luciani: 12 unsexed 5.95 \pm 0.23 (5.6–6.3); 8 ♂♂ 6.18 \pm 0.20 (5.8–6.4); 11 ♀♀ 5.81 \pm 0.22 (5.4–6.2)

Lesbia victoriae: ♀ 5.3

Lesbia muna: unsexed 3.2; ♂♂ 3.6, 3.9; ♀♀ 3.3, 3.3, 3.6, 3.6, 3.6, 4.3

Rhamphomicron microrhynchum: ♂ 3.5

Metallura baroni: ♂♂ 4.3, 4.3, 4.5; ♀♀ 3.9, 4.0, 4.0, 4.0, 4.1, 5.0

Metallura williami: unsexed 4.1, 4.2, 4.2, 4.4; ♂ 5.3

Metallura tyrianthina: 22 unsexed 3.90 \pm 0.53 (3.2–5.1); 54 ♂♂ 3.87 \pm 0.29 (3.5–4.9); 34 ♀♀ 3.56 \pm 0.41 (2.7–4.9)

Acestrura mulsant: unsexed 4.0

Trogon personatus: ♂ 4.4

*Picumnus rufiventris**: ♂ 14.4

Veniliornis nigriceps: ♀ 3.9

*Dendrocincla fuliginosa**: ♂♂ 46, 46; ♀ 51

*Glyphorhynchus spirurus**: unsexed 13.9

Synallaxis azarae: 31 unsexed 16.87 \pm 0.87 (15.8–19.3); ♂♂ 16.2, 16.5, 16.5, 19.0; ♀♀ 16.8, 17.4

Synallaxis gularis: unsexed 13.0, 14.2

Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii: unsexed 49, 51

Thripadectes flammulatus: unsexed 46, 53, 55

*Xenops minutus**: unsexed 12.7, 13.5, 14.0, 15.5

*Thamnophilus schistaceus**: ♀ 21.8

*Dysithamnus mentalis**: ♀ 17.0

*Cercomacra serva**: ♂ 16.7

- Pithys albifrons**: unsexed 21.2
*Hylophylax naevia**: ♂ 13.6; ♀ 14.6
Grallaria rufula: unsexed 37, 40
Scytalopus unicolor: unsexed 17.6, 18.4, 19.6, 20.1
Scytalopus latebricola: unsexed 16.7, 16.9
Ampelion rubrocristatus: unsexed 67
*Pipra pipra**: ♀ 16.1
*Chloropipo holochlora**: unsexed 15.3, 16.6, 16.7, 16.7, 17.0; ♂ 16.4
*Schiffornis turdinus**: unsexed 32
Ochthoeca fumicolor: unsexed 20.1
Ochthoeca rufipectoralis: 11 unsexed 12.27 ± 0.73 (11.3–13.9)
Ochthoeca frontalis: 11 unsexed 11.40 ± 0.54 (10.5–12.1); ♂♂ 10.4, 10.5, 10.8, 11.6, 12.2
Myiobius villosus: ♂♂ 12.5, 13.9
*Myiotriccus ornatus**: unsexed 13.7, 14.5
Anairetes parulus: 7 unsexed 6.14 ± 0.29 (5.9–6.6)
Mecocerculus leucophrys: ♂ 16.0
Mecocerculus stictopterus: unsexed 10.7
*Tyranniscus viridiflavus**: ♂ 10.0; ♀ 9.6
*Mionectes olivaceus**: unsexed 13.0, 13.2, 15.0, 15.5
*Corythopsis torquata**: unsexed 18.5
Notiochelidon murina: 7 unsexed 12.46 ± 0.27 (12.0–12.8); ♂♂ 12.4, 12.6, 12.9, 13.3; ♀♀ 11.9, 12.0, 12.2, 12.2, 12.4
Cinclus leucocephalus: 7 unsexed 43.9 ± 7.6 (38–59)
Cistothorus platensis: 19 unsexed 12.52 ± 0.81 (11.1–13.8)
Troglodytes solstitialis: 13 unsexed 12.72 ± 0.64 (12.0–14.2); ♂ 12.0
*Henicorhina leucosticta**: 7 unsexed 15.84 ± 0.80 (14.6–16.7)
*Catharus dryas**: unsexed 37, 39, 44
Turdus fuscater: unsexed 139, 175
*Turdus albicollis**: unsexed 55; ♂ 51
*Myioborus miniatus**: unsexed 9.2, 9.5; ♂ 10.2
Myioborus melanocephalus: 24 unsexed 11.38 ± 0.52 (10.3–14.1)
Basileuterus nigrocristatus: 21 unsexed 13.35 ± 0.80 (11.6–14.7); 13 ♂♂ 14.35 ± 0.80 (13.0–15.4); ♀♀ 13.0, 14.5, 17.2
Basileuterus coronatus: 9 unsexed 16.19 ± 0.87 (14.4–17.2); ♂♂ 15.2, 16.0, 16.7
*Basileuterus fulvicauda**: unsexed 14.5, 15.4
*Coereba flaveola**: unsexed 10.2
Conirostrum cinereum: unsexed 10.0, 10.4
Diglossa humeralis: 17 unsexed 11.75 ± 1.05 (10.0–13.6); 15 ♂♂ 13.15 ± 0.82 (11.7–14.5); 40 ♀♀ 11.84 ± 0.73 (10.8–13.7)
Diglossa cyanea: unsexed 17.8, 18.5; ♂♂ 17.0, 17.0; ♀ 16.4
Diglossa sittoides: ♀ 7.7
*Euphonia xanthogaster**: ♂♂ 14.8, 15.9; ♀♀ 13.4, 14.4, 14.4, 14.5, 14.6, 14.6, 15.6
*Chlorochrysa calliparaea**: ♂ 17.0
Tangara vassorii: ♂ 18.8; ♀♀ 17.1, 17.8
Dubusia taeniata: unsexed 36, 38, 42
Thlypopsis ornata: ♂ 12.1
Hemispingus superciliosus: unsexed 14.6, 14.6, 16.0, 16.8; ♀ 16.0
Catamblyrhynchus diadema: unsexed 18.3
Pheucticus chrysopheplus: ♀♀ 50, 52
Catamenia analis: ♀ 16.6
Catamenia inornata: ♂♂ 12.3, 12.7, 13.4, 14.3, 14.5; 11 ♀♀ 13.41 ± 0.54 (12.6–13.2)
Atlapetes rufinucha: 20 unsexed 30.4 ± 2.2 (26–40)
Atlapetes torquatus: unsexed 45, 45, 46
*Arremon aurantiivestris**: unsexed 25.5, 25.7, 25.9; ♂ 24.5
Zonotrichia capensis: 12 unsexed 22.88 ± 1.23 (21.3–25.4)

Acknowledgements

CREA, ETAPA and MAG provided invaluable practical assistance in Ecuador. A. Gretton extracted the data for 1986. Several people assisted in the field, notably Messrs. J. Dauris, M. Hancock and S. J. Holloway.

References:

- Griffiths, J. 1968. Multi-modal frequency distributions in bird populations. *Bird Study* 15: 29–32.
- King, J. R. 1989. Notes on the birds of the Rio Mazan Valley, Azuay Province, Ecuador, with special reference to *Leptosittaca branickii*, *Hapalopsittaca amazonina pyrrhops* and *Metallura baroni*. *Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl.* 109: 140–147.
- Meyer de Schauensee, R. 1970. *A Guide to the Birds of South America*. Livingston Publishing Co., Wynnewood, Pennsylvania.
- Pyle, P., Howell, S. N. G., Yonick, R. P. & DeSante, D. F. 1987. *Identification Guide to North American Passerines*. Slate Creek Press, Bolinas, California.
- Svensson, L. 1984. *Identification Guide to European Passerines*, 3rd edn. Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm.
- Thomas, B. T. 1990. Additional weights of Venezuelan birds. *Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl.* 110: 48–51.

Address: J. R. King, Edward Grey Institute of Field Ornithology, Department of Zoology, South Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3PS, U.K.

© British Ornithologists' Club 1991

The type locality of *Halcyon coromanda rufa* Wallace

by G. F. Mees

Received 11 September 1990

Halcyon rufa (now *Halcyon coromanda rufa*) was described by Wallace (1863: 338) from "Sula Islands and Celebes". Soon afterwards, Sharpe (1870: text to pl. 57) listed a specimen labelled 'Macassar', which at that time was in Wallace's private collection, as the type of *H. rufa*. On the accompanying plate, this specimen is beautifully illustrated. Wallace's private collection was acquired by the British Museum in 1873 (cf. Sharpe 1906: 258), and in the Museum catalogue this same specimen was again listed as the type (Sharpe 1892: 221). By Warren (1966: 251) it is, perhaps more correctly, referred to as syntype.

As long as birds from Celebes and birds from the Sula Islands were thought to be consubspecific, the matter of the type locality of *H. rufa* was of no practical interest. In 1939, however, Neumann described *H. c. pelingensis* from Peling Island, between Celebes and the Sula Islands. This subspecies was diagnosed as being: "Similar to *Halcyon coromanda rufa* Wallace from Celebes, but much smaller, wing 106–115 mm., as against 120–126 mm. in *H. c. rufa* Wallace. Culmen 53–56 mm., as against 62–67 mm. in *H. c. rufa*. . . Mr. Kinnear tells me that the type of *H. c. rufa* Wallace from Macassar, Celebes, has a wing-length of 120 mm., therefore 5 mm. more than my largest specimen." Neumann commented that the distribution of *H. c. rufa* (Celebes and the Sula Islands) then seemed rather strange. That is as far as Neumann's published contribution goes.

Peters (1945: 195) unexpectedly changed the type locality of *H. rufa* with the comment: "the type in the British Museum was collected by